



## Mass Spectrometry

### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to processes of measuring molecular mass by mass spectrometry, in particular to methods of precise calibration of mass spectrometers, and to kits and systems for use in calibrating mass spectrometers. It also relates to mixtures of compounds suitable for use in mass spectrometry.

### Background to the Invention

In recent years the required precision for measurements obtained by mass spectrometry has increased greatly. It is now routine that mass spectrometric data should have error not more than 1 to 5 ppm. Thus it has become increasingly important to obtain accurate calibration of mass spectrometers.

It is known to calibrate mass spectrometers by including calibration compounds of known molecular mass in the sample to be analysed. An ideal set of calibration compounds would include at least two compounds of different molecular mass, one above, one below and both close to the expected molecular mass of the material whose exact mass is to be measured. It is important that compounds of known mass have mass close to the mass to be measured, since the calibration curve is not linear.

Various types of compound are known for use as calibration compounds. These include certain sugar derivatives which can be provided with a range of molecular masses. However, they are difficult to synthesise and tend to break down during the mass spectrometry process into by-products which result in significant background noise in the spectrum. They tend also not to be particularly good flyers in the mass spectrometer.

Alternative systems are based on peptides. However these are again expensive to make. Additionally they tend to have different signal intensities and can be difficult to find in the final spectrum.

It would be desirable to provide methods and systems for calibration of mass spectrometers which include calibration compounds of accurate and predetermined molecular mass, which fly well in the mass spectrometer and which do not give rise to breakdown products which produce background noise in the spectrum. It would also be desirable to provide calibration compounds which are straightforward and inexpensive to make.

#### Summary of the Invention

According to the invention we provide a method of measuring the molecular mass of a compound Y of unknown molecular mass by mass spectrometry, comprising

providing a sample of compound Y,

providing samples of at least two different compounds each of formula (I), R-X in which R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to form a charged species for mass spectrometry,

and recording the molecular mass of compound Y and the at least two compounds of formula (I) in a mass spectrometer.

Thus in the invention we use the trityl compounds of formula (I) as calibration compounds in mass spectrometry. We find that the trityl groups are particularly suitable for use as calibration compounds. The trityl groups are readily cleaved from the compound of formula (I) by illumination with a laser in the mass spectrometer. Further, the resulting positively charged carbonium ion is very stable and thus sensitivity of detection is high. They also fly well in the mass spectrometer. The trityl markers are detectable at very low concentration and thus are less likely to interfere with the analyte by decreasing its desorption rate. Furthermore, the unique structure of the trityl group presents scope for a wide range of predetermined molecular masses which can be selected and controlled as appropriate depending upon the estimated molecular mass of the compound to be measured. For instance, precision of 0.5 to 1ppm can be obtained for molecular masses of, for instance, 350 to 800 Da. Generally

in the process the compound Y is not also of the formula R-X.

5 In a second aspect of the invention we provide a method of measuring the molecular mass of a compound Y of unknown molecular mass comprising estimating the expected molecular mass of compound Y, selecting at least one calibration compound of formula (I) R-X having molecular mass close to the expected molecular mass of the compound Y, in which R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to form  
10 a charged species for mass spectrometry, and subjecting both compounds to mass spectrometry simultaneously.

In a third aspect of the invention we provide mixtures suitable for use in mass spectrometry as calibration compounds. According to this aspect we provide a set of  
15 calibration compounds for mass spectrometry comprising at least two separately packaged mixtures (a) and (b), wherein

mixture (a) comprises at least two different compounds each of formula (I) R-X and having different molecular masses

20 mixture (b) comprises at least two further compounds of formula (I) R-X having different molecular masses and wherein R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to form a charged species for mass spectrometry.

In a fourth aspect of the invention we provide a kit  
25 for the production of calibration compounds for mass spectrometry comprising:

(a) at least one base reactant of formula (I) R-X where R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to form a charged species for mass spectrometry and

30 (b) at least two different amine compounds which are of different molecular masses and which are each capable of reacting with the base reactant and base reactant (a) is packaged separately from amine compounds (b).

35 In a fifth aspect of the invention we provide a further kit for the production of a set of calibration compounds comprising a first package comprising a base

reactant of formula (I) R-X, in which R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to form a charged species for mass spectrometry, and at least two separate second packages (a) and (b), each containing a mixture of at least two amine compounds which have different molecular masses and which are capable of reacting with the base reactant.

According to a sixth aspect of the invention we provide a mixture of at least two compounds of formula (I) R-X in which R is a trityl group and X is a group cleavable to give a charged species for analysis by mass spectrometry.

According to a seventh aspect of the invention we provide a method of mass spectrometry comprising subjecting simultaneously to mass spectrometry at least two different compounds of formula (I) R-X in which R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to give a charged species for analysis by mass spectrometry.

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The calibration compounds are of formula R-X in which R is a trityl group. Generally R is  $R^1R^2R^3C-$  wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are the same or different and each is a monocyclic or fused ring aromatic group that is substituted or unsubstituted. Preferably each of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  is aryl, preferably phenyl.

Preferably at least one of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  carries a substituent selected from  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkoxy or hydrocarbyl, substituted or unsubstituted. Substituents may be present at any point in the aromatic ring, but para substituents are convenient and preferred.

When the alkoxy or hydrocarbyl is substituted the substituent is preferably selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, sulphonic acid, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, thiol, primary, secondary or tertiary amino, primary or secondary amido, anhydride, carbonyl halide and active ester. In these substituents, hydrogen atoms may be partly or wholly replaced by deuterium or halogen, e.g., fluorine. This improves the range of

molecular weights available. For instance, alteration of the molecular mass may be obtained by the use of non-radioactive isotopic substituents, e.g., small alkyl groups containing 1, 2 or 3 deuterium atoms.

5        It is preferred that the trityl group R is substituted with amide substituents. Substituted trityl groups of this type are particularly easy to produce, with a wide range of molecular masses. Thus preferably the trityl group R includes two or four or more amide substituents. More  
10       preferably  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together carry at least two amide groups and/or at least two reactive groups for coupling, preferably N-hydroxy hydroxysuccinimide ester groups.

      The group X is cleavable to form a charged species for mass spectrometry. Usually it is photocleavable, e.g., by  
15       laser illumination. X may be any suitable leaving group, for instance halide or tosylate.

      In the method at least two different compounds of formula (I), having different molecular mass, are used. Preferably the number of compounds of formula (I) is  
20       larger, for instance at least 5, preferably at least 10 and even at least 20 may be desirable. The compounds of formula (I) are generally selected to have a range of molecular masses around the estimated molecular weight of compound Y. Desirably the molecular masses of the  
25       compounds of formula (I) are close to that of compound Y, for more accurate calibration. Thus in a preferred method according to the invention the molecular mass of unknown compound Y is estimated as  $M_y$  and at least one compound of formula (I) having known molecular mass  $M_1$  below  $M_y$  is  
30       provided, as is at least one different compound of formula (I) having molecular mass  $M_2$  above  $M_y$ . Preferably each of  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  lies in a molecular mass range not more than  $\pm 50\%$  of  $M_y$ . That is  $M_1$  is not less than 50% of  $M_y$  and  $M_2$  is not greater than 150% of  $M_y$ . Preferably the range is within  
35        $\pm 25\%$ , more preferably  $\pm 10\%$ .

      It is possible to provide prepared mixtures of at least two compounds of formula (I) which can be combined

with a sample Y of unknown molecular mass and used as calibration compounds in mass spectrometry. Such mixtures preferably comprise at least 5, more preferably at least 10 and in some cases at least 20 different compounds of formula (I).

In the second aspect of the invention we provide a method of measuring the molecular mass of a compound Y of unknown molecular mass comprising estimating the expected molecular mass of compound Y, selecting at least one calibration compound of formula (I) R-X having molecular mass close to the expected molecular mass of the compound Y, in which R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to form a charged species for mass spectrometry, and subjecting both compounds to mass spectrometry simultaneously.

In this aspect the compound of formula (I) may have any of the preferred features indicated for the first aspect of the invention above, as appropriate.

According to the third aspect of the invention we provide mixtures suitable for use in mass spectrometry as calibration compounds. According to this aspect we provide a set of calibration compounds for mass spectrometry comprising at least two separately packaged mixtures (a) and (b), wherein

mixture (a) comprises at least two different compounds each of formula (I) R-X and having different molecular masses

mixture (b) comprises at least two further compounds of formula (I) R-X having different molecular masses and wherein R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to form a charged species for mass spectrometry.

Thus the set comprises at least two different sets of calibration compounds. Preferably each set has molecular masses extending across a different range. The ranges may overlap. Thus preferably the lowest molecular mass in mixture (a) is lower than the lowest molecular mass in mixture (b) and the highest molecular mass in mixture (a) is lower than the highest molecular mass in mixture (b).

More preferably, the set comprises at least three separately packaged mixtures of compounds, more preferably at least five separately packaged mixtures of compounds. The greater the number of separate mixtures, the greater the scope for calibration of unknown compounds of a range of molecular masses.

Each set preferably contains at least five compounds of different molecular masses, more preferably at least ten different compounds of different molecular masses. In some cases at least twenty different compounds are desirable.

An advantage of the use of the trityl calibration compounds of the invention is that they may easily be produced to have almost any predetermined molecular weight. In particular, the trityl compounds may be produced by reacting a base reactant of formula (I) R-X with an amine. This produces an amide-substituted trityl compound. The reaction conditions may be chosen by those skilled in the art. Our earlier publication WO99/60007 describes suitable reaction conditions. In that publication we describe the use of trityl compounds as tag moieties for molecules such as oligonucleotides or oligopeptides. The techniques described there for modifying molecular mass of the trityl groups may be applied in the present invention.

According to the fourth aspect of the invention we provide a kit for the production of calibration compounds for mass spectrometry comprising:

- (a) at least one base reactant of formula (I) R-X where R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to form a charged species for mass spectrometry and
  - (b) at least two different amine compounds which are of different molecular masses and which are each capable of reacting with the base reactant
- and base reactant (a) is packaged separately from amine compounds (b).

This kit can be supplied to end users for reaction of base reactant (a) with amine compounds (b) as desired to create a group of compounds of formula (I) of different

molecular masses. As in the earlier aspects of the invention, preferably the kit comprises at least 5, more preferably at least 10 and in some cases at least 20 different amine compounds which are of different molecular masses. Other preferred features discussed above may be applied as appropriate.

The kit can be supplied with instructions such that the end user selects at least two desired molecular masses  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  for the calibration compounds and chooses one or more amines for reaction with the base reactant so as to obtain compounds of formula (I) having the desired predetermined molecular masses  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . These compounds may then be used in mass spectrometry.

In the fifth aspect of the invention we provide a further kit for the production of a set of calibration compounds comprising a first package comprising a base reactant of formula (I)  $R-X$ , in which  $R$  is a trityl group and  $X$  is cleavable to form a charged species for mass spectrometry, and at least two separate second packages (a) and (b), each containing a mixture of at least two amine compounds which have different molecular masses and which are capable of reacting with the base reactant.

Thus the kit is suitable for producing a set of calibration compounds according to the third aspect of the invention. As in that aspect, preferably the lowest molecular mass in mixture (a) is lower than the lowest molecular mass in mixture (b) and the highest molecular mass in mixture (a) is lower than the highest molecular mass in mixture (b). The kit may contain at least three, preferably at least five mixtures, so as to provide a greater number of mixtures. Preferably each mixture contains at least five different amine compounds, more preferably at least ten different amine compounds and in some cases at least twenty different amine compounds.

According to the sixth aspect of the invention we provide a mixture of at least two compounds of formula (I)  $R-X$  in which  $R$  is a trityl group and  $X$  is a group cleavable



to give a charged species for analysis by mass spectrometry. These mixtures are useful in calibrating mass spectrometers.

5 Preferably the mixture comprises at least 5, more preferably at least 10 different compounds of formula (I).

According to the seventh aspect of the invention we provide a method of mass spectrometry comprising subjecting simultaneously to mass spectrometry at least two different compounds of formula (I) R-X in which R is a trityl group and X is cleavable to give a charged species for analysis  
10 by mass spectrometry.

The invention will now be illustrated with reference to the following example.

Example

15 In this example the exact mass of a compound of formula  $C_{25}H_{20}NO_5$  is determined. The calculated exact mass is 414.13415. Tr(NHS) is produced as described by Shchepinov et al in Tetrahedron 56 (2000) 2713-2724. This compound is treated with butylamine and amylamine as  
20 described in that publication. This gives two calibration compounds with exact calculated masses of 402.50781 and 416.52096. The two calibration compounds and analyte are subjected to mass spectrometry and the monoisotopic mass of the analyte was determined to be 414.13621, with an error  
25 of 4.9ppm.